Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30. 1827. [NO. 154

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number o insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.
ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.
JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, vs. Alston Spratt & Eliza'th his wife. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t57.—pr. adv. $2.

Notice.

ON the 28th December, on the premises, will be publicly sold, a lifetime estate in the lands of Frederick Dinkins, deceased. On the part now offered, is a very large and convenient dwelling-house, a frame, and lately finished; a barn, and all other outhouses common and necessary to a farm of its size. The land, inferior to none on Sugar Creek, is in a good state of repair and cultivation. This house, 9 miles from Charlotte, on the main leading road from south to north, via Chesterville, Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba, Charlotte, Salisbury, &c. has been advantageously occupied as a stand for Entertainment for the last thirty years; and from its distance from Charlotte, and its convenience in every respect, will always continue to be the best and most profitable stand on this route.

Should it not be sold to the satisfaction of the present owner, it will, on that day, be offered to lease for a term of years.

Any person wishing to buy or lease, can inquire of Col. A. W. Brandon, Wadesboro', or Dr. John Scott, Salisbury, or James Dinkins, Esq near the premises, Mecklenburg, by letter or otherwise.

Terms made easy to the purchaser, and will be published on the day of sale or lease.
SARAH DINKINS.
The Retreat, Rowan Co. N. C. 5t55

☞ POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Post master.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C.
October 1, 1827.

Deeds, for sale at this Office

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN EXPOSITION OF THE
OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

BY MATTHEW HENRY, *late Minister of the Gospel.*

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," desgrves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, M'Knight, Scott, and Clark: and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with *the mind of the Spirit*, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry. EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.
L. S. IVES, *Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.*

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.
With Christian respect,
W. T. BRANTLY.
13th *March*, 1827.

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

STEAM BOAT

NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.
J. & J. H. TOWNES.
Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8t58

Dr. Chambers'
Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Doct. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doctor Chambers' remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the Medicine so found, to Dr. Jas. H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the Intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the Inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his life time—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition. SYLVANUS MILLER,
Pub. Administrator, &c.

☞ The Medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 3 doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

[*From the Vermont Gazette.*]

"We have the pleasure to announce that Doctor Chambers' Medicine for intemperance has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that *in every instance it has had the desired effect of producing an entire disrelish for the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relatives, and friends—to health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper stations in society.*"

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE!—The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has bro't forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers, throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies, by making application (duly authenticated) to the Subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, $5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent in a letter by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on *personal application* of the individual to our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
3t58 *Successors to W. Chambers.*

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been forwarded by J. H. Hart, M. D. & A. M. Fanning, warranted to be genuine, to the subscriber, living 9 miles north of Charlotte, of whom it can be had at the New-York prices. A few parcels of the same are deposited with William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville.

It is hoped that those who are disposed to test this highly celebrated medicine, will avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring it genuine; as there are spurious imitations of it imposed on the community, which are neither safe nor efficacious. J. M'KNITT.
Oct. 5, 1827.—4t55

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. VI.

Having explained some of the reasons for commencing a Railroad through our State, it is now proposed to show more particularly the advantages to result to the people individually, whatever may be their situation in different parts of the country. Were it to profit a few only, and not a large proportion of our population, this would be so serious an objection, that we might well be met with the inquiry, "What is this to me? Are all these pains to be taken, and this expenditure of funds incurred, and after all, is a particular part of the country only to be benefited, while I am to remain under the pressure of the same difficulties? If I am to pay my share into the Treasury for a public improvement, some of the advantages ought to be enjoyed by me in return. If it be not so, no matter how small a payment you ask, I shall feel myself oppressed for the benefit of another. Let us then examine the object proposed with our eye directed on this difficulty. It is one which has ever presented itself as insurmountable in the improvement of our Rivers and the construction of Canals. Our Rivers are so numerous, that to provide by taxation for making them all navigable, must be left to some future period, when our population shall be more dense, their wealth increased, and their resources enlarged. To open any one of our larger rivers and dig the canals necessary to make it navigable to a seaport, the whole strength of the State must be concentrated upon it, not for one year only, but perhaps for three or four. In the mean time it is for one portion of the people only, that the expense falls upon the whole, and far the greater part must postpone indefinitely to future time their prospects of sharing in the benefits of such unwieldy plans. We all know that we shall never as a people consent to measures so partial and burdensome. And if the cost of a single river, even were we to direct our attempts upon it with united force, would be more than the people would be reconciled to endure, the expense of improvements upon numbers of them at the same time, would in reality be oppressive in the extreme, amounting to a taxation, or else incurring a debt, to which it is visionary to suppose that we should ever submit.

Far different from such a system is the provision of a single Railroad for the accommodation of all the people within a reasonable time. Such a structure calls for not more than one fourth of the whole sum necessary for the improvement of any one of our important Rivers with the requisite Canals, especially if we would avoid the result of having our commerce terminate in the neighboring States. We shall be required then to show it to be a real and unquestionable truth, that the plan recommended is for the personal interest of each. That it is so to all perfectly alike, it would probably be admitted hardly reasonable to expect, but if all material difficulties shall be removed out of each man's way to a certain and easy market, it is not believed that he will be disposed to swell trivial differences of opportunity into causes of serious objection against that by which his great purpose shall be effected, and his essential interests evidently and completely secured. The following list of places and distances is to put it into the power of every inhabitant of our interior country to determine for himself and his neighbors how nearly they are interested in such a Railroad as is proposed, by showing him the distance of it from his own in a direct line. The list is alphabetical, rendering it easy to find the name of the Court house, and several other places in the county in which he lives. From the distances of these in miles, as given in the numbers, he can form a judgment of his own. The letters N and S will shew that the place he finds is north or south of the Railroad.

	Miles.
Allemance Church, Guilford, N.	13
Ashville, Buncumbe, S.	22
Beaufort,	0
Benneban and Cameron, N.	25
Bethany, Stokes, N.	26
Bethany Church, Iredell, N.	3
Bird's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	39
Boon's Ford, Yadkin, S.	0
Brevard's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	27
Carson's, Col. Burke, S.	12
Caswell C. H. N.	41
Catawba Springs, S.	22
Centre Church, Iredell, S.	18
Charlotte, Mecklenburg, S.	38
Chatham South line of S.	18
Concord Iron Works, Burke, S.	14
Concord, Cabarrus, S.	26
Cross Roads, Randolph,	0
Danbury, N	40
Dixon, Gen. Lincoln, S.	34
Flint Hill, Rutherford, S.	27
Forney's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	30
Fullenwerder, Lincoln, S.	31
Germanton, Stokes, N.	34
Good. Cross Roads, Rutherford, S.	38
Graham's Iron Works, S.	30
Green C. H. N. E.	6
Greensborough, N.	21
Greenville, Pitt, N. E.	23
Grove, Duplin, S, W.	30
Guilford, North line of N.	32
South line of N.	6
Haywood C. H. S.	50
Henderson, Montgomery, S.	28
Hillsborough, N.	20
Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg, S.	30
Island Ford, over Catawba, S,	6
Jones' Ferry, Edw. Haw River,	0
Kinston, Lenoir, S. W.	6
Lexington,	0
Lincolnton, S.	25
Louisburg, N.	30
McDowell, Gen. Burke.	0
Montgomery C. H. S.	26
Morre C. H. S.	30
Morganton, S.	7
Narrows of Yadkin, S.	22
Nash C. H. N. E.	27
Newbern,	0
New Garden Meeting House, Guilford, N.	18
Old Nation Ford, S.	52
Orange, North line of N.	32
Oxford, Granville, N.	38
Perkins' Iron Works, Stokes, N.	27
Person C. H. N.	42
Pittsborough, Chatham, S.	5
Porter, Col. Rutherford, S.	26
Quaker Meeting H. Cane Creek, Orange, N.	8
Raleigh,	0
Randolph C. H. S.	6
Redfield Ford, Chatham, S.	3
Red House, Caswell, N.	46
Rockford, Surry, N.	31
Rockinkgham C. H. N.	40
Rockingham, Richmond, S.	51
Rutherfordton, S.	34
Salem, N.	21
Salisbury, S.	10
Sampson C. H. S. W.	37
Smithfield, S. W.	9
South-Carolina line, Rutherford Co. S.	48
Statesville, Iredell, S.	
Swanano Gap, S.	12
Tarborough, N. E.	33
Trenton, S. W.	12
Tuckasege Ford, Mecklenburg. S.	38
Virginia line, Ashe Co. N.	48
Wadesborough, Anson. S.	50
Washington, Beaufort N. E.	26
Waynesborough, S. W.	9
Wilkesborough, N.	21
Williamsborough, Granville, N.	42
Williamston, Martin, N. E.	45

An example will best illustrate the use of this scheme, and render it perfectly easy to every one. A person is supposed to live at Concord in Cabarrus, or in the vicinity of that place. Looking into the list he finds that he will be situated 26 miles south from the Railroad. He knows then that as soon as that work shall be completed, let it be said at the end of four or five years, he has at any time only to load his waggon in the evening, to make an early start the next morning, and with a little diligence he will be at the Railroad in the evening of that day. Lines of waggons run daily, receiving and carrying goods on the Railway, regulated in times and distances by law, and therefore responsible for failure, rivalling each other in accommodation & cheapness of conveyance. The least rate at which they travel is with ten tons to a horse, the horses changing every ten or twelve miles, and at four miles an hour night and day. This is to have the goods carried precisely 96 miles in twenty fours. We shall be safe in saying it will be 100 miles in that time. Now if one horse and one man or boy can carry ten tons 100 miles in twenty four hours constantly, it is easy to calculate, and so reduce it to a certainty, that the charge of conveyance from Lexington, which is 250 miles, is not more than twenty five cents and a half. It was intended to spread out this calculation to show the reader to his entire satisfaction the correctness of its principles, and the truth of its result. Our space will not admit of it in the present number, but it is our purpose to give it in the next, believing it to be the wish of every reader that it may be possible to convince him of a result in which, if it be undeniable, it is impossible not to see that he is most deeply interested. If a man live fifty miles from the Railroad, and this is the utmost distance at which any one can be in the back part of the State, except perhaps in Haywood, it will take him two days to arrive at it, and we shall say two to return.

There is some difference between this and being from home a week, a fortnight, three weeks or a month, upon a continual expense, away from his family, his horses after trugging and plunging

through deep and heavy roads, and drenching rains till their hearts are broken, himself in continual exposure to the weather as it comes, by night and day, till his own is ready to break, to get his produce to an uncertain market, where every article he purchases has its price augmented by a succession of freights, carriages, and storages. He at length returns to his family, and they scarcely know him. How should they? He is emaciated and weather-beaten. His beard is long and black, and full of dirt, because for many days he has not had time to attend to such trifles. His clothes, which were new and clean when he left home, are full of mud, and after being washed evidently show that they are nearly fretted out with rough usage. Perhaps he has not thought it worth while to change them through the whole time of his absence. His constitution too—how much has it suffered and been broken down by this and all the other trips he has taken of the same kind in his lifetime? The wear and tare of his team, his waggon, and his gear, are no small items in the account of expenses by which his profits are reduced. His shoes which are worn out, or spoiled, cost him more than 37 cents, all things considered. Yet this is the man, you will say, who will forbid, on pain of his displeasure and the loss of his vote, his representative in the Assembly to say for him that he will pay thirty seven cents a year for five years, to put an end forever, for himself, his children, and the whole country, to this wretched system of marketing. No, I shall reply, this cannot be. Let the remedy for such evils and disadvantages be fully understood, let its efficacy be completely ascertained, and let it appear to be attended with such an expense only as has been stated, so that it shall not be oppressive, and the people in their wisdom and fidelity to themselves will resort to it, and persevere in its application. CARLTON.

Sept. 24, 1827.

MANUFACTURES.

The man who purchases English cloths pays, in addition to the materials and labor employed in fabrication, a proportional part of the tythes, poor-rates, rent, taxes, and export duties of England, with the profits of the foreign merchant; all of which go to the support of a foreign government and are lost to our own country.

He contributes to that dependence on foreign industry, which, in the interruption of commerce by war, or other political cause, will compel him to pay prices much higher than for the fabrics of our own manufacturers, if they were able to enter into fair competition with foreigners.

The establishment of manufactories has a beneficial influence on the interests of landholders in their vicinity:

1. The value of lands is increased, and the prices and rents enhanced; as a consequence, tracts barren or covered with water are reclaimed and made productive.

2. The productions of the soil are increased by enabling the agriculturalist to bring his improved lands to a higher state of cultivation.

3. The demand created by opening a new market increases the price of the productions of the earth—and its neighborhood prevents injurious competition from a distance.

4. The cost of transportation to and from a distant market is saved, both on sales and purchases, and the labor of men and animals before consummed in travelling is directed to production.

5. The facilities of communication are increased by the amendment or construction of roads and canals.

6. Articles too heavy and bulky to be transported to a distant market, for which no demand has before existed, become saleable for good prices; as hay, timber, fuel, lime, &c.

The beneficial effects on agriculture, of manufactories, are greatest in their immediate vicinity and diminish as the distance increases from the central point where they are established. Like the circles formed on the water, it is their natural tendency to enlarge; and, if met by other circles, to spread over the whole surface. If we look to foreign lands for confirmation of this theory, we find on the assurance of intelligent observers, that the cultivation of the earth has arrived to its best state of improvement where manufactures have been most extensively and successfully prosecuted. A survey of our own county would do much to convince the enemies of domestic industry of their error, and a visit to some of those flourishing villages nestling in their valley of the Blackstone, which have risen in beauty on spots a few years since desolate and barren, would go far to rout their scruples on adopting the American system.

Nat. Aegis.

Things in general.—The season of fashionable movements is passed and gone.—Our city is thronged once more with its men of business, its loungers, and its beauties. Broadway is animated again. The warmhearted Southrons are on their way to their own genial clime—the graceful Carolinian, and the high minded Virginian, are retreating from our shores to the rich Savannahs and leafy hills of the south. The good feelings and warm affections of many friends whom they leave behind, accompany them. There is many a dark eye whose glance of love will long be remembered—many a sweet voice whose tone will long vibrate on the ear—many a fair form which

"In the mazy dance,
Is like a seraph's motion there,
Or wild bird's swift winged glance;"

whose light footsteps still seem to fall around us. They "brought the summer with them" and with them it departs, leaving us of the North to enjoy the tranquility of autumn by ourselves. The tranquility of autumn did we say? Alas, it is tranquil enough on piny Catskill, sandy Saratoga, and grassy Lebanon; there autumn comes forward like a demure and well behaved matron; but "here, amidst the strife, the shock, the toil of men," she comes like a termagant mischief maker. She has set Editors by the ears, Statesmen at logger heads, and citizens at variance. Quarrels and musqitoes abound—bilious fevers and bilious dispositions are universal; the summer smiled so warmly as she departed, that autumn has not yet cooled our scorched bodies.

N. Y. Morn. Cour.

Paddy's Ride on the Railway.—The Lehigh coal mines are situated on a mountain, about nine miles from the river, at an elevation of near 1000 feet above it.—A rail road has been extended from the mountain: down which the coal is conveyed in cars which descend by their own weight. The velocity of the descent would be almost incredible, were it not for a regulating power, subject to the control of the conductor of the cars. In addition they carry off earth and rubbish with which the coal is covered. They are so constructed that, when they have descended near to the foot of the mountain, where the railway crosses a deep ravine a catch on the side of the rail knocks out a pin and lets the bottom of the car, which is hung on hinges, drop and discharge the contents into the abyss, 50 or 60 ft. below. A short time since, 3 Paddies, fresh from their own "swate Ireland," visited the place, and while the workmen where at dinner, determined on having a ride. They accordingly got into one of the dirt cars and let it loose from the fastening. Not knowing how to regulate the velocity, away they went Jehu like, at the rate of a half a mile a minute. This was fine sport, till, on a sudden, the bottom dropped and deposited them, without any material injury, among the rubbish below, from which they looked up, in unspeakable consternation and dismay at this unexpected termination of their ride.

It has, in fact, become mighty fashionable to put "the screws" on newspaper publishers in this city. A man, for instance, who deals about the country whole cargoes of "liquid posion," debasing and ruining thousands every year, starts up and says to the printer, you shall not have my patronage unless you stop advertising for theatres and lotteries. The theatre manager withdraws his custom if his nauseating puff is not inserted daily, and the lottery vender has the effrontery to write you a letter that unless you proscribe such a man or such an one he will withdraw his, perhaps more valuable custom. And the politician, with much reason and justice, perhaps, will not tolerate for a single day that an editor should presume to speak different from his patron. To this intolerable censoship of the press, we have no notion to submit. To be assailed, for the purpose of diverting a paper from a course dictated by duty and principle, with fears and motives so rank and unworthy, is too insulting and humiliating. Stop, if you please—but no threats, no screws. We have the ordinary senses of men; we eat and drink daily, and are assailable as others, with the winds and storms of heaven, and therefore need support; but we say most boldly and freely, if this world does not contain men enough who think and feel as we do, to allow us the privilege of expessing decently, but decidedly, and independently, our own opinions, we are fully prepared to abandon our vocation to the more acommodating and servile. *Nat Adv.*

When Mr. Noah, the Editor of the New-York Enquirer, thought Delaware was going for Jackson, he said, "Little Delaware has a heart large enough for a whole continent." Now, forsooth, it has gone against his idol, he sneeringly calls it a federal state and says, "we can put the whole state, in our breeches pocket." It was your bull gored my ox!

Raleigh Register.

The editor of a Rochester paper represents a Judge as *unbosoming* his luminous and capacious *mind* to a jury." Verily, the learned editor must suppose that His Honor's brains lie very near his——stomach.

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 12.

We have received by the packet ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, our regular files of London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult. inclusive. As we were led to expect from our last advices, the new Ministry were definitively arranged on the 3d ult.

The following is the entire Cabinet as it now stands:

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Goderich; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries; Secretary of State for War and Colonial Department, with the lead of the House of Commons, Mr. Huskisson; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Marquis of Lansdowne; Master General of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea; Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; President of the Council, Duke of Portland; Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Carlisle; President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Charles Grant; President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. W. Wynn; Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Tierney; Surveyor of the Woods and Forests, M. S. Bourne.

The intelligence from Greece is rather of a gratifying nature. Redschid Pacha had gone to Acarnania, where he had effected nothing. The Greeks having placed their wives and children within the natural fortresses of the country, followed his movements and intercepted his supplies, so as to prevent him from venturing to any distance, from the coast. Ibrahim Pacha, through a similar reason, had been obliged to return to Modon and Coron, from whence he had despatched two European officers of Zante to buy provisions, with several Egyptian vessels of war to guard the convoy. This was the flotilla which Lord Cochrane attacked and defeated—an exploit which had increased the terrors of his name throughout the Levant, and imparted proportionate courage and ardor to the Greeks.

Instead of the Russians having been defeated at Erivan, it appears that on the 17th of July, they achieved a conquest over a body of Persians, composed of 16,000 cavalry. Abbas Mirza narrowly escaped.

The son of Napoleon had been indisposed, and was still attended daily by his Physicians.

A letter from Smyrna states, that since the knowledge of the treaty concluded between the Allied powers had become general, the greatest irritation prevailed among the Turks. The feeling was especially directed against the Russians, who seemed to be held in great fear and detestation.—News having been received that the Persians had gained an important victory over them, the whole city of Smyrna was filled with joy, people shaking hands in the streets, and congratulating each other on the event. The intelligence, however, it will be observed, was without foundation.

The nature of the news from Spain is unfavorable. Troops and levies of all kinds from the neighboring provinces were pouring into Catalonia, where insurrection was growing more and more general and audacious.

It is confidently stated, that Don Miguel proceeds to Lisbon to assume the regency of Portugal, without the consent and authority of his brother, Don Pedro. It is generally believed this step is about to be taken with the assent and concurrence of Great Britain. He was to embark at Venice in an Austrian frigate.

Shocking disaster.—The Norfolk papers of the 11th instant, contain the following distressing particulars of the brig Guatamala Packet, from Havana, being run foul of, in a heavy gale of wind, by a Spanish brig, which *went down with all hands on board; amounting to upwards of fifty souls*!

"On her arrival off the Capes, the G. P. was compelled to wait nearly 24 hours for a pilot, when she took one (a Mr. Howard) from the pilot boat Constellation, at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, at which time it was blowing a gale from S. S. E. About 9 P. M. whilst under a heavy press of sail, off Smith's Island, in 4 fathoms water, orders were given to put the brig about, and notwithstanding the sea was running very high, she stayed; when she had payed off and was about to fill away, the pilot took the helm. The Spanish brig Amigos, formerly the Highflyer, of New-Orleans, had been passed by the Guatamala Packet, about half an hour previous to her heaving in stays, and was then seen under her lee. The pilot thinking that he could pass her to windward, lugged the G. P. and she was taken aback, when the Spanish brig was hailed, and desired to keep away, having then more than sufficient room for that purpose, instead of doing so, she luffed up and struck the G. P. stem on, the larboard beam, which careened her so much as to throw all hands to leeward, crushing every thing before her. In this dreadful situation both vessels remained, thumping with shocking violence. The crew of the G. P. expecting her to sink, every moment, jumped on board the Amigos, but Capt. Chasteau hearing the cries of the Spanish vessel, that her bow was stove in and that she was sinking, called out to his men to return on board their own vessel; the order was immediately obeyed, and himself, the mate and crew succeeded in getting once more on board the G. P. They then began to cut away the rigging, in order to clear themselves from the Amigos, and filling away the top-sail and fore-topmast stay sail, she payed off and got clear of the A. The G. P. then hauled up to the eastward with such sails as were not torn to pieces, having, it is supposed, left on board the Amigos, Mr. Howard, the pilot, a Spanish gentleman, a passenger, and one of her crew. Capt. Chasteau remained all night at sea, with the injured side of his vessel to leeward, in order to haul off. A tremendous sea running and the anchors of the Amigos having dropped from her bows, with the chain cables bent, she was thus brought to anchor, and lights were seen on her deck until 1 o'clock, A. M. when she disappeared, and it is supposed must have *sunk*, as the G. P. passed the spot after day light (having taken another pilot from the Constellation) without seeing any thing of her.

Capt. Chasteau states, that he heard the heartrending cries of the Spanish crew, for more than an hour, without any ability to render them even the smallest assistance, and that, whilst he remained on board the Amigos, they seemed so entirely paralyzed by the danger of their situation, as to be scarcely capable of making an effort for the preservation of their lives and vessel."

From the Quebec Gazette.

Attempt of an Eagle to devour a boy.

A very singular occurrence happened the week before last, in the Parish of St. Ambroise, about nine miles from this city. Two boys, the one seven and the other five years old, amused themselves in an adjoining field, trying to reap, while their parents were at dinner. A large eagle soon came sailing over them—and with a swoop attempted to seize the eldest, but luckily missed him. The bird not at all dismayed, sat on the ground at a short distance. The bold little fellow defended himself against his fierce antagonist, with the sickle he had very fortunately in his hand, and when the bird rushed upon him he struck at it. The sickle entered under the left wing, and the blow having been given strongly, went through the ribs, and passing through the liver proved fatal. The Eagle was afterwards sold to Mr. Chasseur, who had stuffed it and placed it in his museum, where it may now be seen. It is the ringtailed or Russian Eagle. The wings expand upwards of six feet. Its stomach was opened and found entirely empty. The little boy did not receive a scratch. Had the eagle seized him, his talons, which are of uncommon strength and about an inch and a half long, must have lacerated him dreadfully. There is little doubt, without the bird was much weakened by hunger, that a blow or two from its beak would have torn out his eyes, and with the instinct peculiar to birds of prey, broken in a moment the thin parts of the skull about the eye, and almost instantly destroyed his life.

Several eagles of this species breed in the high Capes about Cape Tourmente, below St. Joachim. In the fall they feed chiefly upon sea fowl and the carcasses of fish. In the summer months they *are* destructive to poultry, often carrying off a large turkey or a goose in their claws, from the barn door.

The present is the first well authenticated instance of their attacking children in this country, which has come to our knowledge.

Middletown, (Conn.) Oct. 3.—Our readers will recollect a sheep story, published in our last paper, copied from the Stonington *Yankee*. A friend has given us the particulars of an occurrence that took place in Haddam last week, which parallels the extraordinary performance of the woolly quadrupeds—in our opinion, it rather exceeds it. There seems a be this difference—the act of the sheep was, in a measure, voluntary; while the affair which we are about to recount, was wholly fortuitous. A horse was turned into a small enclosure contiguous to a dwelling house to graze. In this enclosure there was situated a circular excavation, usually denominated a well, without a curb, and loosely covered with boards. The modern Bucephalus did not, perhaps, possess more curiosity than was proper for a horse, but in perambulating the field, he came near the well, and being desirous, it would seem, of trying the strength of the boards, attempted a passage over. His specific gravity was too great—up went one end of the board, and down went the horse, head uppermost, to the bottom of the well, which was 23 feet, and contained about 4 feet of water. Here was a *circumstance!* The neighbors were called, and after great exertions, and by the help of a pair of takles, the horse was raised about 14 feet towards the top of the well—when lo, the rigging broke, and the poor horse again found himself 23 feet nearer the earth's centre. A second trial was successful, and the horse was brought to the open air, having experienced no injury except a slight excoriation of the thigh, occasioned by his coming in contact with a projecting stone in his first unceremonious descent.

[From the Natchez Statesman of Sept. 20.]

Duel—Assassination.—A number of persons of respectable standing, 12 or 15 in number, arrived in this city and vicinity on Sunday and Monday last from Alexandria, La. with the avowed purpose (as had been understood by letters from thence,) of settling some personal difficulties, of long standing, by private combat. The vicinity of this city, on the margin of the Mississippi, it appears, was selected by them for their battle ground. Rumour was very busy on Monday and Tuesday, and many conjectures afloat as to the time, place, manner, and number of combatants. On Wednesday afternoon, information reached us from a source to be relied on, that a duel had taken place between two of the parties; that two shots were exchanged, without effect, and the affair between these persons amicably ended. But, that as the parties who had fought were leaving the ground, they were assailed by some others and after acrimony on both sides, a most desperate, savage and sanguinary contest commenced, which resulted in the immediate death of major Norris Wright and Gen. Cuney; that a Mr. —Bowie and Mr. Alfred Blanchard, both received very dangerous wounds; the former not expected to recover. The bodies of the slain and the wounded persons were immediately conveyed across the river to Concordia. These are the only particulars which have reached us of this most horrid outrage, on which, for the present, we offer no comment.

A fight after all.—It was announced in this paper last evening, that Mr. M'Mahon, a Jackson candidate for the Legislature of Maryland, and Mr. Tyson, an administration candidate, had repaired to the field of Bladensburgh, to let a little of the blood which got heated during the late election in Baltimore. But the difficulty became known to the relatives, and Mr. Tyson was arrested by the peace officers before he had arrived at the post of "honor." Not to be deprived of a fight in this way, however, a letter from Baltimore says, the parties escapsed to the Virginia line, were they exchanged two shots, one of which struck the pistol, and glanced, and passed through the trowsaloons of the Jackson man, doing him no bodily harm. When preparing for the third shot, the peace officers hove in sight, and the parties scamped off. They have returned to Baltimore, but whether the affair will be adjusted, or a trip to another state decided upon, is not known. We regret to see the reign of duelling commenced so soon. It will be soon enough when—but no matter; we will not finish the sentence just now.

Com. Adv.

A noble act.—The New-York Courier of Monday last, says—Yesterday noon, a girl about nine years old, fell into the water from the ferry stairs at Whitehall.—Major Howard, (the revenue boarding officer,) who was conversing with some gentlenen, saw the accident, and throwing off his coat and hat, he instantly plunged in, and rescued the drowning child. We are not prone to envy, but we do envy the feelings of Major H. when he stood on the wharf, holding in his arms the little being whose life he had saved.

Outrageous.—We understand that on Thursday night, 27th ult, the house of Stephen Rogers, Esq. in Green county, near the Edgecomb line, was surrounded by a gang of desparadoes who killed two of his horses, destroyed fourteen barrels of cider, took off a large still cap, &c.—Guns were constantly fired by the band, and they resorted to every expedient to alarm the inmates.

Tarboro Free Press.

ANTI-JACKSON CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the proceedings of a meeting in Lancaster county, at which resolutions were adopted, appointing Delegates to promote the re-election of J. Q. Adsms. We presume the editors felt a choking sensation, when they received the order to publish the account. Meetings have been called for similar purposes in the counties of Loudoun, Jefferson, Hampshire, Hardy, Caroline, Stafford, King George, Richmond, Westmoreland, Pendleton, Berkley, Augusta, Rockbridge, and Hanover. The current sets in strongly. The people of Virginia will make a vigorous effort to break the despotism which has so long paralyzed their energies, and retarded their march to prosperity. "The *people* of Virginia (says the Lynchburgh Virginian) are about to put an end to the reign of the *Metropolitan demagogues*, who have so long dictated to the balance of the State." *Nat. Journal.*

The Wheeling Gazette, referring to the Convention at Richmond, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket, in favor of Mr. Adams, says—"The citizens of this County, who are nearly unanimous for the Administration, will no doubt, hold a meeting, and appoint delegates." The Convention is to meet in Richmond, on the 8th of January.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1827.

☞The members of the Committee of Instruction, for Mecklenburg County, are requsted to meet in Charlotte, on the Tuesday of our next Superior Court.

The Tariff Committee of Camden, S. C. recommend to the planters of Kershaw District, to turn their attention to the raising of Sheep and Mules. This recommendation is worth more than all the reports, resolutions and speeches, which have emanated from the Tariff Meetings in South-Carolina; and we hope it will be acted on, not only in South-Carolina, but in this state.

Mr. Calhoun.—The *People's Advocate*, a decided Jackson paper, published in Yorkville, S.C. holds the following language respecting Mr. Calhoun:—

"The New York Amerian, stated, some time since, that Mr. Van Buren had arranged with Gov. Clinton matters in relation to the Vice Presidency, upon the Jackson ticket. The TELEGRAPH, which we have understood from a source that we regard as sufficient authority, *is under the control* of Mr. Calhoun, denies, and stoutly too, that the friends of Jackson have any intention to drop Mr. Calhoun, and take up Mr. Clinton. We said some time ago, and are yet fully satisfied of the fact, that the friends of Jackson, generally, are very indifferent to the *political fate* of Mr. Calhoun—they left him untouched in Maryland—and say nothing about him any where. We do not regret it, for Mr. Calhoun is not the politician for us."

Mr. Calhoun may see in this, and other "signs of the times," the fate which awaits him. Had he adhered to his friends, and remained true to his principles, those friends would never have abandoned him; but he left them to join the ranks of his enemies, and the usual reward is preparing for him. The Advocate asserts as a fact, what many before have suspected, that the *U. S. Telegraph* is under the *control of Mr. Calhoun*. If this be a false charge,—and whether true or false, it is a serious one,—Mr. Calhoun ought, in justice to his character, to deny it: if it be true, it admits of no justification.

NEW-YORK.—The subjoined article will show the true character of the vaporings of Maj. Noah and the N. Y. Evening Post, about the overwhelming strength of the combination in New-York.

From the N. Y. American, Oct. 15.

Great Meeting.—On Saturday night the young men of this city, opposed to *dictation, proscription, and military rule*, were invited to meet at Tammany Hall, to express their sentiments on the Presidential Question. A few days previously the young men friendly to the election of General Jackson had met at the same place, and mustered between two and three hundred.

On Saturday evening the great room of Tammany Hall—capable, it is said, of containing 2200 persons—was almost filled, and, upon computation, it is supposed that *eighteen hundred persons* were present. The sight was, indeed, most cheering, as was the spirit and unanimity evinced, and well is it remarked in the Nat. Advocate of this morning, that "the rising generation will protect the rising destinies of the Republic." This meeting decides the fate of the Jackson ticket in this city—*which will be beaten.*

Were the fate of the Administration "sealed," as the Richmond Enquirer, and other papers of like stamp, pretend to believe, how are we to account for the continued stream of slander which pours forth from those reservoirs of calumny, to defile the character of Mr. Adams? Where is the necessity of this unceasing outpouring of gall on the first and best men in the nation? We can account for it only in this way—either that they have no confidence in their own predictions, which, like many other tricks of "able editors," are uttered to cheer the drooping spirits of their followers, and make a show of strength; or, that they "do evil, and that continually," from pure love of it. The times are indeed ominous. Slander follows slander as wave follows wave; and no sooner is one exposed, than the prolific brains of its authors give birth to another, so that it is hardly possible for Truth to keep pace with the lying spirit which has gone abroad to deceive the people. The Philadelphia *Palladium*, a scurrilous paper, has just given birth to a new slander; and the suspicious bantling is hardly ushered into the world, when lo! the N. Y. Evening Post and Richmond Enquirer, with more zeal than prudence, vouch for its legitimacy. But the time has gone by, if it ever was, when they where considered as good authority; and thosewho recollect the foul calumnies heaped upon Jefferson, Madison, and other distinguished patriots, by the veteran libeller of the E. Post, will pause before they give credit to any thing from such a source, implicating the character of Mr. Adams or any other public man. The substance of the abovementioned slander, we give in the words of the National Journal, as follows:—

"The points of which the calumny consists are these—that Mr. Webster was opposed to Mr. Adams previous to the last Presidential election—that this opposition was founded on his Federal predilections—that Mr. John Bailey became a mediator between him and Mr. Adams, and wrote to Mr. Webster that Mr. Adams would not exclude Federalists from office—that Mr. Webster was satisfied with the pledge, but desired some proof that it came from Mr. Adams—that Mr. Bailey directed the attention of Mr. Webster to certain interlineations in the letter by the hand of Mr. Adams himself, and this being ascertained, was considered satisfactory—that Mr. Webster read the letter to a Federal member of Congress, (said to be Louis McLane,) who declared he would not support an individual who thus tampered with a party—that Mr. Webster showed it to others, &c."

Such is the amount of the slander; and in reply to it, the New York American, of the 12th instant, gives the following positive denial, on authority:

"We are now enabled to state, upon the *highest authority*, that this story, by whomsoever told, or by whomsoever vouched for, *is utterly untrue, and without the shadow of foundation.*"

Here, then, is a positive denial, on the "highest authority." Now let the truth-loving editors of the Richmond Enquirer and Evening Post, with their "distinguished" associates, the "two members of Congress," come forward with their proofs, and substantiate the charge they have preferred, or stand convicted as foul and unprincipled calumniators. There is no middle way for them. They pretend to have the proofs; and if they fail to produce them, a virtuous public sentiment will give the finishing stroke to their character for honor and veracity. Let them do their best—we have no fears of the result. In all the relations of private life, as a husband, a father, and a citizen, Mr. Adams' character shines bright and unsullied; and his character as a public man, we firmly believe, is equally unblemished, and will come out clear and untarnished from the fiery trial which it is now enduring.

An Extinguisher.—Since writing the above, we have received, by Saturday's mail, the following letter from Mr. Bailey, which affixes the seal of infamy to the authors of the abovementioned calumny.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen in the *New York Evening Post* of the 9th inst. a paragraph extracted from the *Philadelphia Palladium* of the 6th, alleging in express terms, that in the winter of 1824-5, pending the Presidential election, I had conversations with Mr. Webster and Mr. Adams, on the consideration which the federal party would have in the distribution of the government offices, if Mr. A. should be made President; and that a letter was written by me to Mr. Webster on the subject of the result of the conversation with Mr. Adams, and on his authority.

Every particle of these allegations is a gross fabrication, utterly destitute of the shadow of truth. I never had a tittle of conversation with either Mr. A. or Mr. W.; nor did any letter ever pass from or through me, having the most remote resemblance to the alleged.

It is stated, that "the names of two gentlemen, members of Congress, are left with us [the Palladium] as a warrant for the above statement." It is not possible that this assertion is true. It cannot be that a single member should be found, so profligate and base, as to give his name a voucher for such unblushing falsehoods. From the date of the publication, three days before the Pennsylvania election, and from the conspicuous use of the name of Mr. Sergeant, who was a candidate at the election, the conclusion is inevitable, that the paragraph is the fabrication of some unprincipled partisan, for the purpose of giving a temporary success to his party.—Comment on such profligacy is unnecessary. JOHN BAILEY.

Dorchester, Mass. Oct. 11. 1827.

What individual was ever persecuted with such envenomed hostility, as Mr. Adams has been? And can that cause be a good one, can it be deserving the support of a free and enlightened people, which is sustained by such unhallowed means? It is not, it cannot be the cause of the *people*; and the next election, we doubt not, will prove it.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

In our paper of yesterday, we stated that in Montgomery County the Administration Senator had been elected. We have subsequent information which enables us to add, that three out of the four members of Assembly, elected in the county, are also friends of the administration.

The Carlisle Herald says: "In this county, there was comparatively no opposition, relative to the Presidential question." The friends of the Administration, however, took up one of the candidates who had been thrown off the Jackson ticket, because of doubts as to his course, and elected him. There are but two Representatives in the Assembly from that county.

The National Gazette says:—

As yet, the election returns from the interior of this state are not such as enable us to judge positively of any results. We infer, however, that in Lancaster, Lebanon, Montgomery and Bucks counties, the Administration party has displayed more strength, and obtained more success, than its antagonists expected, or will now admit. In a few days we shall have certainty.

The Philadelphia Gazette, the only opposition paper received from that city, is *suspiciously* silent as to the elections, merely giving the returns from Montgomery county, which confirm our statements. *Nat. Journal.*

New Jersey Elections.—The Trenton True American gives a list of the returns as far as received, of the members elected to the State Legislature, and adds—"We have ascertained that there are a majority in favor of the Administration in both Houses of the Legislature. There will be a majority, if we are not greatly mistaken, of 17 at least in Joint Meeting."

The Washington Whig, published at Bridgeton, New Jersey, says—

By the official returns of the election in this county, it will be seen that John Trenchard is elected to Council; William B. Ewing, P. Seelley and Nathaniel Foster are elected to Assembly; Reuben Hunt, Smith Bacon and James Riggins, Coroners. The whole of the Administration ticket being elected.

The New York Evening Post says that the Presidential question did not enter into the contest.—Had the Opposition triumphed, we should have been told otherwise.

So soon as it was announced at the State House (Philadelphia) that Mr. Sergeant was elected, some hundreds of his friends marched in procession to his house and roused him by nine hearty cheers. Mr. Sergeant made a short address, nearly in the following terms:

"Gentlemen, I thank you; and I rejoice with you: not on my own account, for it was a matter of perfect indifference to me, personally, whether my name stood first on the poll or last: but I rejoice, because I think the cause of the people, the cause of good order and the Constitution, has triumphed."

Dem. Press.

By the brig Golden Grove, arrived at New York from New Orleans, we learn that a heavy cannonading, of from four to five hundred guns, had, a short time previous to her departure, been heard off Mobile. It was supposed that the Mexican and Spanish squadrons had met at that place and engaged in combat. No further particulars had been received.

The Bank of the State of Tennessee, located at Nashville, appears by a report lately made to the legislature, to possess an available capital of $578,453 besides deposits; and its paper actually out, the accommodation notes done by it, and the debts which it owes, amount to 589,745 dollars. Its available capital chiefly arising from the sales of lands, is constantly increasing.

FROM COLOMBIA.—By the schooner Love, Capt. Swift, from Laguira, we have Carracas papers to the 15th ult. and private advices to the 20th. The last mail from Bogota brought no intelligence of the arrival of Bolivar; the Congress, including Gen. Santander, have come to the determination of receiving him on friendly terms. Affairs were in a state of tranquility, although public opinion was much divided. Gen. Paez was daily expected at Carracas, from Valencia. In his last proclamation he called upon the citizens to maintain the existing state of affairs, from which it appears he had decided to follow the steps of Bolivar.

Considerable quantities of Goods have been received in town since our last, by boats and wagons from Wilmington. There is an evident improvement, also, in the produce market; so that, on the whole, business has assumed a more animated appearance. *Fayetteville Observer.*

The Norfolk Herald of October 14, says *the Spanish brig Armegas, or Armigos*, which was stated to have come in contact with the brig Guatemala Packet, on Tuesday night near Smith's Island, did not go down, but got in the same night and proceeded up the bay for Baltimore, with loss of fore top mast, main top gallant mast, jib-boom, and her head. It is since understood that she anchored at New Point Comfort. The Guatemala Packet left Sewell's Point on Thursday, also proceeded up the bay for Baltimore.

The Court of Sessions and Common Pleas terminated its sitting at York Court House on Saturday last, His Honor Judge James presiding.

One case of considerable public interest was tried and determined. John M'Coy was indicted for murder, in the first degree—and M'Kinney M'Coy, his Brother, and McCauley, for murder in the second degree, upon the body of Richard Kendrick, a Constable, who unfortunately lost his life in an affray with the McCoys, which originated upon a Sale of their tanyard by Kendrick, under an execution from a Magistrate, in his hands.

On Thursday morning the principal, John M'Coy, was put upon his trial, and the day consumed by the examination of witnesses. On Friday the examination was closed, and counsel were heard. About sunset the Jury retired, and in two or three hours returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. The otherdefendants were not tried.

Messrs. Rogers, Williams, Witherspoon, and Farr appeared for the prisoner, and the Solicitor, Mr. Pearson, was assisted by Mr. Hill, on the part of the prosecution. *People's Advocate.*

It is estimated that bets to the amount of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, were lost by the Jackson men on the late Congressional Election in Philadelphia.

The Sandwich Island Mission.—We learn that during their present session in this city, the Board of Foreign Missions have been engaged in investigating the charges of misconduct alleged against the Missionaries at Sandwich Islands. Several witnesses have been examined, and their depositions taken in writing, among whom Capt. Edwards, late of the ship London, who had serious difficulties with Lieut. Percival, of the U. S. ship Dolphin, at the Sandwich Islands, gave his testimony. The result will be an ample refutation of the calumnies that have been circulated against those Missionaries, and a proud tribute to their zeal, charzcter, and usefulness. *Com. Adv.*

Great cry and little wool.—The "Glorious News" from New York, announced with such pomposity, amounts after all to the fact, that at the ward meetings, (no election) parties could not agree.—to agree they separated and each chose committees for itself. Our friends of the opposition are a little apt to halloo before they get out of the swamp. Witness Maryland and witness Delaware, "*little* Delaware," which Mr. Noah says "has a heart big enough for the whole United States." *U. S. Gaz.*

The Port-Gibson Correspondent, the most powerful paper in the State of Mississippi, has come out for the Administration, since the publication of Mr. Buchanan's letter. It is astonishing to witness the changes to the same side which are taking place in every part of the country. "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit!*"—*Lafourche Gaz.*

Husband's authority to correct his wife.—The authority which the husband has sometimes claimed, under the law, to inflict corporal chastisement upon his wife, seems not to have been given by the Hindus. Their code contains the following maxim. "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a hundred faults."

American Carpetings.—This article is getting considerably into use, and promises before long to arrive to a perfection that will make it as fashionable as the foreign. It is already much more durable.

The journal and letters of Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, written during his late tour in America, are shortly to be published.

Slander.—A lady in Indiana lately recovered $1,000 in a suit instituted against James M. Alexander, for slander, in charging her with a want of chastity.

Squirrels—The Lawrenceburg, Indiana, paper states that the country is overrun with black and grey squirrels proceeding south and crossing the Ohio river in multitudes; many were killed with clubs and stones thrown among them.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. MARSHALL T. POLK, of Tennessee, to Miss LAURA T. WILSON, daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq.

In Lincoln county, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Adams, Lieut. THOS COOPER, of this county, to Miss HARRIET CHITAM, of Lincoln county.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIUS SNEED, CASHIER.

9t62.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also and, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—3t*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of James Clark and Peter Campbell, are notified not to pay their debts to said Peter Campbell, as he has transferred the whole of his interest in the said firm to the subscriber, but they are requested to make payment immediately, either to the subscriber or Mr. Robert Carns, his agent. JAMES CLARK.

Camden, Oct. 20, 1827.—3t56

Notice.

THE notes due the estate of Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased, will all be due the first day of November next. Those indebted are requested to make payment during the Superior Court week. I shall attend at the store of Mr. Kendrick, during the time, for the purpose of making collections; and those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, may expect to find their respective notes in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of the estate will not admit of any indulgence. JO. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

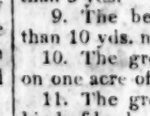
October 29, 1827.—3t56.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of Zenas Alexander, are hereby reminded that their notes are due;—that their accounts are going out of date:—immediate payments are therefore requested, by

A. W. ALEXANDER, *Ex'r.*

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers. WM. J. POLK.

Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

Agricultural.

THE following premiums will be competed for at the ensuing annual meeting of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Loncolnton, the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

1. For the best 2 horse plough,	$5 00
2. For the best single horse plough,	3 00
3. For the best horse or mule, not less than three nor more than five years old, each,	2 00
4. For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards,	2 00
5. For the best piece of twilled, mixed as above, same quality,	2 00
6. For the best Coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each,	2 00
7. The best piece of domestic Flannel not less than 5 yds.	2 00
8. The best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yds.	2 00
9. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yds. nor one wide,	5 00
10. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland,	2 00
11. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land,	5 00
12. The greatest quantity of Wheat on same kind of land,	5 00
13. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land,	3 00
14. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land,	5 00
15. The best Straw Cutter,	4 00
16. The best constructed cotton Harrow,	2 00
17. The best constructed Plough for opening water furrows or furrows for manure,	5 00
18. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland,	5 00
19. The best Whetstone, to whet English or German scythes,	3 00
20. The best Stones to whet carpenters' or curriers' tools,	3 00

VARDRY McBEE, *Secretary.*

Oct. 15, 1827.—2t54.

House & Lot for Sale.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I offer for sale my valuable House and Lot, in the town of Charlotte, where I now live. It is the most pleasant situation in the village for a private family, and being in the most business section of the town, is an excellent stand for a Lawyer, Merchant, or Mechanic, as there is a good store house on the lot, which can be made to suit either.

I will give a bargain, for cash, or I will give a credit of three years, with interest from the time I give possession, which will be between now and the 1st day of January next. Price of the property will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, on application to me. SAM'L. McCOMB.

Sept. 25, 1827.—6t55

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

The following simple and touching verses are from the pen of (C. E. E. the Editor of the Crystal Hunter.) We are not at liberty to write the name in full, though by so doing we should introduce to the public a very gifted poet, and an accomplished gentleman.
N. Y. American.

My thoughts are in my native land,
My heart is in its native place:
Where willows bend to breezes bland,
And kiss the river's rippling face.

Where sunny shrubs disperse their scent,
And raise their blossoms high to heven;
As if in calm acknowledgment,
For brilliant hues and virtues given.

My thoughts are with my youthful days,
When sin and grief were but a name,
When every field had golden ways,
And pleasure with the day light came.

I bent the rushes to my feet,
And sought the waters silent flow,
I moved along the thin ice fleet,
Nor thought upon the death below.

I culled the violet in the dell,
Where wild-rose gave a chequered shade,
And listened to each village bell,
So sweet by answering echo made.

In God's own house, on God's own day,
In neat attire I bent the knee;
Pure sense of duty made me pray—
Joy made me join the melody.

The memory from her treasured urn,
Shakes o'er the mind her spring-like rain;
Thus scenes turn up and palely burn,
Like night-lights in the ocean's train.

And still my soul shall these command,
While sorrow writes upon my face,
My thoughts are on my native land,
My heart is on my native place.

C. E. E.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

LITERARY.

We cannot too highly recommend to our readers this splendid passage from the British Critic. It occurs in an article in the first number on the modern system of instruction.
Journal of Com.

"The natural bias of youth is almost always towards scepticism. And such is the case, not merely because, as Bacon says, "a little philosophy inclines us to atheism, and a great deal of philosophy carries us back to religion:" but youth has an intellectual bias against religion, because it would humble the arrogance of the understanding; and a moral bias against it, because it would check the self-indulgence of the passions. In the same degree, youth has a directly opposite bias in favour of scientific infidelity; because it seems to emancipate the mind from superstition and prejudice; and because it lays few restraints upon the gratification of the desires.

Here, therefore, we perceive in what way the separation of religion from human knowledge inflicts a deep injury upon the former. This estrangement deprives religion of that peculiar glory which consists in crowning and harmonizing all the departments of intellectual study, and elevating them to their highest dignity and use, while it also cripples its means of defence against the shafts of argument and ridicule which are launched from the quiver of shallow science or mistaken philosophy. The enthusiast may fanatically imagine that profane learning is unnecessary or hurtful to the teacher of religion; but the more enlightened theologian will look upon the whole world of nature and art, the whole range of literature, of science, as a commentary upon the word of God, and will be aware that he can never be completely prepared to fight the good fight of faith, unless he be armed at all points with human knowledge, as well as with divine truth. The true interests of both are identified; nor can we conceive a more miserable system than one which, if universally acted upon, would provide for England, in the next generation, ministers of religion deficient in human learning, and men of learning destitute of religion.

Here also we may observe that the religion which is likely to be installed at home and under the superintendence of parents, must be a sorry substitute for the lessons of professional scholars, whose lives are devoted to intellectual pursuits.—We by no means deny the necessity, or undervalue the power of domestic inculcation of religious principles: we are well convinced that such principles cannot be impressed too early, or too carefully, upon the heart and understanding of the child. But we must recollect, that the proposed establishment is *not* a preparatory dayschool, is *not* a seminary intended for the tuition of young gentlemen about seven or eight years of age, but an University—or, as Mr. Campbell explains the word, a place of universal education for persons of all ages, and all opinions. It is idle, in such a case, to talk of the religious instruction which the parents can afford: for when we look at things as they really are, who will these parents be? In general, and at best, they will be bankers, merchants, or tradesmen of respectability: men who may be very sincere, and very rational believers in christianity, yet who will probably, have taken up their system of faith upon practical grounds; and who will therefore be unable to refute scientific objections, or satisfy the scruples of a young sceptic, although their sound good sense may be a sufficient antidote to the effect of such scruples upon themselves. Science must be opposed to science: the excellent advice of an honest soap-boiler, or the pious exhortations of an honest soap-boiler's wife, will be but an unequal match for the partial facts and subtile plausibilities of an infidel metaphysician, or chemist, or physiologist. The inevitable conclusion is, that religion and human knowledge should be taught in conjunction—should be engrained together on the intellect, and accompany each other thro' all the process of scholastic education. We wish to see religion considered as the Alpha and Omega—the beginning and end of wisdom; not as a dark and repulsive mystery placed in opposition to it.—We wish to see the knowledge of the Deity in education, what the Deity himself is in the Universe—the directing and vivifying principle of the whole."

From the Boston Spectator.

A BACHELOR'S OLD AGE.

At the request of two graceless favourites of mine, who, when urchins, were as much my pets as are now my cat and dog, I have attempted to give a description of the fag end of a bachelor's life. Time, when we first attempt to pull his flowing beard, in the young days of our existence, when our blood gallops through our veins with a swift and healthy flow, then looks like a respectable, decent old gentleman, with sugar-plums in in both pockets. But in after years, when gray hairs and nightcaps, gout and peevishness take the place of strenght and the worship of Dan Cupid; he changes his appearance to a miserly old rascal, who covets all your pleasures, and even life itself. A young bachelor is like a stout ship in ballast, riding merely over the billows of pain and wo, and should he go down to the caverns of death, his loss is little felt by the owner, and but few beside are affected by the catastrophe. But in the latter part of his life, he resembles somewhat that same ship stripped of its rigging, a perishing nuisance in the dock of society. There is something ludicrous in the situation of our *corps*, when we have arrived at the age of sixty. If we have a little property, we are daily reminded of the uncertainty of life and convenience of a will, with the inunedo, that the adviser is a particular friend of ours. Missionaries, Bible Societies, interested fifteenth cousins, and would-be-heirs, are haunting you by night and by day,—hollow hearted kindness, and the treacle of flattery, are lavished upon you 'against the stomach of your sense.' Should you take cold, physic by quantity is arrayed before you, or if caught napping, poured down your throat, as one would drench a horse. A little farther on, when you wax a little more lanthernjawed, the very servants cast their eyes upon your visage, and then stealthy glances toward the coat in which your pocket book bivouacs; and when your eyes shall have become glazed, they doubtless will come in as lefthanded heirs of some of your personal property. There is no child to watch and weep—no female lip with its affectionate kiss to touch your damp brow of agony—no fair hand to smooth the pillow of dissolution—no tear of sincerity to water the sod when it shall rest on your bosom; but all of the hereafter of this world, is, to have some vile speller with a chisel, as broad as his forehead, cut out upon a slate stone, to be placed at your head, your epitaph as follows;

Hear lyes the boddy of
ichabod singletwon who
livved respexted and dyed
lame-hen-ted. Itaged sixty 1

But there are deeper causes of lament appertaining to the life, old age, and death of a bachelor. He dies the last link in the chain of an existence which has especially been handed down to him for a continuance—he has declined to exercise the duties; to answer the responsibilities, and to participate in those pleasures, which life has presented to him. The cup of consolation, offered to him by his Maker, has been rejected, and by his own act, at the hour when it was most needed, he has deprived himself of the reviving draught it contained. His course, however gallant it may have been through the waters of existence, leavs no trace behind. Those kindly affections which entwine themselves around every fibre of the heart of a husband, to him are unknown. He stands in old age, a pyramid on the desert—around it desolation—within it death.

Go, get wives—act as I preach, and not as I have practiced. ICHABOD.

Tender Courtship.—The young ladies of New Caledonia, and the adjacent island, repair with patriarchal simplicity to the wells and fountains of their neighbourhood for water. When a youth has seen and conceived a passion for one of them he repairs to the fountain, and lies in ambush in the thicket or behind a rock. As the lady approaches with her pitcher, and stoops to draw, her lover, taking advantage of her when she is in the most defenceless posture, rushes upon her, and strikes her down with a club. Then seizing her by the hair of the head, he drags her away, wounded and bleeding to his hut, and thus she becomes his wife.
Weekly Review.

GEN. PUTNAM

Is known to have been decidedly opposed to duelling, on principle. It once happened that he grossly affronted a brother officer. The dispute arose at a wine table, and the officer demanded instant reparation. Putnam, being a little elevated, expressed his willingness to accommodate the gentleman with a fight; and it was stipulated that the duel should take place on the following morning, and that they should fight without seconds. At the appointed time, the gentleman went on the ground, armed with sword and pistols. On entering the field, Putnam, who had taken a stand at the opposite extremity, at a distance of about thirty rods, levelled his musket and fired at him. The gentleman now ran towards his antagonist, who deliberately proceeded to reload his gun.

"What are you about to do?" he exclaimed—"is this the conduct of an American officer and a man of honor?"

"What are you about to do?" exclaimed the General attending only to the first; "a pretty question to put to a man whom you intend to murder.—I'm 'about to kill you; and if you don't beat a retreat in less time than 'twould take old Heath to hang a tory; by Heaven, you are a gone dog;" at the same time returning his ramrod to its place, and throwing the breech of his gun into the hollow of his shoulder.

This intimation was too unequivocal to be misunderstood; and our valorous duellist turned and fled for dear life.

It is believed that this was the only single combat in which Putnam was ever engaged—a circumstance the more to be wondered at, as he was exceedingly fiery and impetuous in his disposition. However well his reputation for courage might have been, association with officers of all descriptions, during a war of eight years' continuance, must have bronght him into situations in which it required a great degree of forbearance to avoid personal combat.
Middesex Gaz.

During the late war, at a time when Sackets Harbor contained nothing but soldiers, sailors, and mud, a boatswain and midshipman rubbed their broadsides, while endeavoring to pass on what was then a mere apology for a side-walk, when the latter was unfortunately launched into the ocean of mud which lay in dangerous proximity, The little fellow had no sooner regained his footing upon terra firma, than he drew his dirk, and giving it a flourish, swore he would be the death of the unmannerly boatswain. The latter, like every boatswain, was a huge, good-natured, and brave fellow; and seeing the wrath, and hearing the threats of the midshipman, he immediately assumed an important and a determined countenance, and stepping a little aside, to a place where there was sufficient room for action, he deliberately drew (not his *sword*) a *pin from his sleeve*, threw himself into a fencing attitude, and with much *sang, froid*, called out to his bloody-minded antagonist—"*come on, my little man!—I'm ready!*" The little man did not "come on," but walked off amidst the laugh of numerous spectators.
Detroit Gazette.

To the Curious in Watchmen.—The inhabitants of Bengal usually sleep with their doors and windows open. A chokedar (or watchman) is employed by every respectable family. This man frequently belongs to a gang of robbers, and is considered on that very account as a much better protection than an honest person. He walks round the house and grounds, and calls the hour until he thinks the family are asleep. He then fixes his spear in a conspicuous situation, and goes to sleep himself, without any further trouble or anxiety. The robbers recognize his weapon, and never injure their comrade by attacking the house.

Papal Dilemma.—Perhaps no Pope was ever driven to greater extremity in maintaining his temporal power, and the infallibility of the Romish Church, than Clement VII. when applied to by Henry VIII. for a divorce from Catherine, whom he had married eighteen years before, she being the widow of his brother Arthur. This marriage was contested at the time, and was consummated by a dispensation of Julius II. against the remonstrances of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who declared it contrary to the divine law, which no papal authority could annul. Mary (afterwards Queen of England) daughter of Henry and Catherine, was affianced to Charles V. Emperor of Germany, but the Council of Spain questioned her legitimacy, and Charles refused her his hand. This Prince had quarrelled with the Pope, and the Duke of Bourbon acting under his orders, had marched an army to Rome, stormed the city and made Clement a prisoner in his own palace. The Pope looked to the English monarch for succor against his imperial adversary; and yet he dare not grant the divorce for two weighty reasons which, to use his own expressions, *placed his head between the hammer and the anvil*. These were—the resentment of Charles, which he did not dare to rekindle by any act of favour to Henry; and even though he were relieved from the power of the Emperor, he could not declare Henry's marriage illegal, without destroying the papal infalibility. In this dilemma, he promised, recanted, deliberated, argued, and procrastinated for two years, until Henry lost all patience; and having secured the decisions of the Universities of Europe in his favor, he affected to care nothing for the authority of the Pope, repudiated Catherine, married his favourite, and commenced a bloody persecution against both Catholics and Protestants.

North American Review.—The last published number of this periodical [for October] will recommend itself to the politician, from the nature of the principal articles of which it is composed. The federal constitution, the life and correspondence of Major Cartwright, with those on Mr. Clay's speeches, and Cooper's political economy, partake more of politics than the rest of this number. Of these, the leading article will be read with interest by every one who duly estimates the importance of the subject of which it treats—the formation and adoption of the federal Constitution. It contains notices of the debates in several of the state conventions, presents the views of some of the leading politicians of that day, and embraces extracts of letters from WASHINGTON, to individuals who were prominent in different states. These views give the reader an idea of the different projects for the government of these states—projects essentially different from each other, but which gave place to a judicious chart, by which our country has been happily guided to the heaven of peace and prosperity. The extracts from Washington's letters give his views of the necessity of a general government, with adequate powers for all the purposes of government, and touch on many points highly interesting to the American reader. Indeed, these extracts have but increased our desire to see Washington's letters in a speedy course of publication, as promised by Mr. Sparks. Till these letters are before the public, the character of Americajs *exemplar*, as a civilian especially, cannot be known to the present generation. *Boston Patriot.*

It has been justly said of the Farmer's occupation, that it involves as much skill, as much interest, and as much honor, as any object within the range of the attention, or the action of man. It was certainly man's first employment, and without doubt, the happiest in which he can be engaged. True, he labors hard, and by the sweat of his brow earns his bread; and this is common to most vocations into which manual labor enters. But then he has his season of enjoyment, and is at all times relieved from the responsibility, anxiety, and the risk of the merchant, or the intense application and fearful solicitude of the professional man. The occupation of agriculture being more steady and less liable to the fluctuations experienced in almost every other vocation, mode especially dependant on commerce, tends to a more regular, simple, and consequently, to a more moral life. It is this favorable tendency of their habits and mode of living, which has entitled the yeomanry to that political importance, which attaches to them in almost every other, but more particularly in this country; our government being founded on equalty of right, and our institutions recognizing equity as the rule of conduct. The yeomanry were the instruments by which our Independence was achieved; from their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions, and with them, by whomsoever assailed, will rest the defence of those privileges, civil & religious, which we now so eminently enjoy—on their honesty, intelligence and firmness we may alway rely to perpetuate the enjoyment of these privileges.
Boston Ptariot.

Surprising Feat.—The New-York Evening Post of Monday says, that on Saturday last a gentleman of New-York, being on a visit to Patterson Falls, in New-Jersey, in company with some ladies, was engaged in observing the ingenuity of a Mr. Crane, who was occupied in throwing a bridge over the Falls. After the bridge had been successfully placed in its proper position, the attention of the party was drawn to the opposite side of the falls by the sound of voices, and on looking, they saw a man making towards the edge of the precipice, which is supposed to be from seventy-five to eighty feet in height. On arriving at the brink, the man stood perfectly erect, and in this posture threw himself from the rock into the water. On coming near the water he drew up his feet a little, and as he struck the surface, extended them suddenly and disappeared. After remaining under water three or four seconds, he rose again to the surface and swam to a logroller that had fallen from the bridge, and to which a rope was attached. He took the rope in his mouth, and swam with it safely to the shore. The man, whose name is Samuel Patch, said, just before he threw himself from the rock, *that Mr. Crane had done a great thing, and he meant to do another.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

TABLE TALK.

The Church.—Nothing is so harsh & disagreeable to my ear, as all this noise about sects in the church. People talk about *my* church and *your* church, as if they had any such thing to boast of—though they know, or ought to know, all the time, that there is but one church upon earth, and that belongs to our common Lord—or as Paul says, "*other foundation can no man lay, than that which is laid.*"

For my own part now, I endeavor to avoid this sort of phraseology as much as possible, or at all events, to keep clear of this sort of spirit which it implies; and I indeed, delight above all things, to dwell upon the sublime and beautiful idea of the unity of the christian church, composed as it is of many members, but all united together under one great and glorious head; and I even love to fondle and caress the thought, as one that is most agreeable to my fancy, as well as to my heart and judgment. In this humour, I am pleased to consider the church in the beautiful light, in which our Saviour himself has chosen to present it. *In my Father's house*, says he, *are many mansions*, or apartments, and this is as true of his house upon earth, as it is of his house in heaven. The church is indeed a vast and magnificent edifice, which the all-wise and beneficent Creator hath built upon a sure basis, for the accommodation of all his believing children; and I am ready to say or sing of it, with the Psalmist; *beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth*, is this palace of of our *great King*. It has, of course, as becomes a royal residence, a great variety of apartments, of rooms and chambers, of different sorts and styles, to suit the tastes and fancies of all the different members of the royal family. At the same time too, it has some fine and noble halls, and walks, and gardens, all about it, for the common use and pleasance of them all. Now, the apartments, you see, are free and open to us all, and we may look and choose among them as we like; and sure I am that they are all good, and I had rather be door keeper in any one of them, than reign and revel in the tents of wickedness. Let every one, then, choose his own apartment—wisely of course—and keep it when he has taken it; and if he happens to think that he has chosen the very best in the whole house, let him make no boast but give God thanks, and let him not quarrel with the choice of another, but rather let him be satisfied with and rejoice in his own: and above all, let us be careful to meet from time to time in those common halls, and walks and gardens, and mingle our hearts, and souls, and spirits, together.

Polemic Divines.—When I hear two polemics making a great deal of noise on points very subtle, and therefore very worthless, I can compare them to nothing but two sour apples roasting before a kitchen fire—there is a constant sputter between them; it seems as if they were debating about something, while all the noise proceeds from the same cause—acidity and heat.

Justice, in all countries, limps more or less from the manacles of the law.